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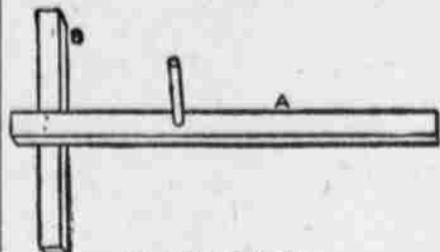
MRS. LOUISE LEWELLYN, Powell, South Dakota.
Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and we authorize him to return the price of first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



USEFUL WIRE REEL FOR FARM.

Instructions Given for Making Fence Stand That Will Be Found Very Convenient.

Illustrations and directions for making a reel for fence wire are given below. The reel stand consists of one piece, a, which is a 2x4 5 feet long, and a second piece, b, which is a 2x4 3 feet long. B is spiked near one end of a. Two feet from where b is spiked to a, a bolt 1/2x8 inches is driven through a. The reel is formed of two 2x4's 3 feet long, half lapped in



The Reel Parts.

the middle to form a cross. Nine inches from the ends of each prong of this cross is set a peg of hardwood 1x16 inches.

This reel is set on the bolt of the reel stand with a small block of wood under it, so that it will revolve easily. Another cross is made by nailing together two pieces of 1/2x4-inch strips, with an oblong hole 9 inches from the end of each prong. This is slipped down over the ends of the pegs to keep the wire from flying off.

TIMELY NOTES OF THE FARM.

If you wish to increase the fertility of the farm, raise more clover, feed the hay to the stock and return the manure to the soil.

A good orchard fertilizer: Four hundred pounds of ground bone and 300 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre.

Don't plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom; do it before or after. Some growers say that working the soil at blossom time causes the bloom to drop prematurely.

If the orchard needs draining, better attend to the matter at once. Wet feet do not make fine fruit.

Robins and orioles should be protected from human vandals. Every one of them is worth \$1.50 apiece, even if they get a few cherries. Why, their early morning songs of good cheer is worth more money. The oriole is one of the busiest insect destroyers in the list.

Have you bees in hte orchard? If not, why not?

Pollination is a positive necessity if we want fruit and the bee is the best agent there is to effect it. Then you get besides the honey, making a double crop of fruit and honey. If you sow some alfalfa near by you can have a rich harvest of the honey. Be careful about spraying in blooming time on account of the bees.

Care in Selecting Alfalfa Seed.

If a good stand is obtained an alfalfa field continues to produce good crops for years in succession. It is certainly worth while, then, to be especially careful with regard to this most important factor in securing maximum yields—the seed. This is emphasized by the fact that the majority of alfalfa failures are known to be due to weeds, the seeds of which are frequently sown with the alfalfa.

The most common adulterations of alfalfa seed are bur clover, yellow trefoil and sweet clover. Crab grass, rib grass and green and yellow foxtail are also found. But the worst weed seed found in alfalfa seed is fodder.

Alfalfa seed resemble those of red clover in size, but differ in not being so uniform in shape. The color should be light olive green or greenish yellow. Darkened, discolored and shriveled seed should be discarded, as its germinating power is low. Plump, well matured seed produce more plants and stronger plants than do the small and immature.

Results from Soil Tests.

The restoration of worn-out and light soils by the rotation of crops and the use of legumes has been proven practicable in tests made by the soils department of the University of Wisconsin station. Marsh soils have been investigated at four points in the state and methods of management which will assure profitable returns have been tried.

The aid in making drainage plans has been extended to almost 200 land owners and 17 drainage districts. At the same time soil examinations were made and aid was given in about 400 cases. Some soil survey work has been done with such excellent results that the need of a state survey is immediate and pressing.

The Best Harness-Dressing.

Three ounces of turpentine and two ounces of refined beeswax are dissolved together over a slow fire. Then add one ounce of ivory black and a dram of indigo, well pulverized and mixed together. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved, add the ivory black and indigo, and stir till cold. Apply very thin. Wash afterward, and you will have a beautiful polish. This dressing keeps the leather soft. It is excellent for buggy-tops and harness. In England a large amount of beeswax is used by the makers of harness-dressing.

APPLYING SUMMER MULCH.

Ground Should Be Worked Over Fine and Deep and Left Free from All Weeds.

Before applying the mulch the ground should be worked over fine and deep and left free from all weeds; the clippings should then be spread evenly over the surface, working it under the leaves of low growing plants and well up around the stems of tall ones, as lilies.

Once placed the mulch should not be disturbed, as its object is to exclude light and hot air and retain moisture. Left undisturbed under the influence of rain and dew it settles into a feltlike mat that effectually discourages the growth of weeds, while retaining the moisture, coolness and friability of the soil so essential to the welfare of the plant.

The mulch must be added to from time to time, as the drying out of the grass renders it much thinner than when applied and beds much exposed will require much heavier mulching than those in partial or complete shade. So, too, beds of fine, low growing plants will require much less mulching than tall, robust plants, as the cosmos, cleome, dahlia, or perennial phlox, which may be kept mulched to a depth of eight or ten inches to advantage, and in a season of normal rainfall will require little, if any, watering.

Where a part of a bed has been mulched and the remaining part left uncovered and watered it has been discovered that the weeds grow rampantly, needing constant attention, and that no amount of water seems to assuage the thirst of the soil under a brilliant sun, while the soil of the protected portion of the bed would, on turning back the mulch, be found cool, moist and free from weeds.

It is well, in the interest of comeliness, to add fresh grass as often as twice a week on those beds most in evidence. Where white clover forms part of the covering of the lawn the effect of the beds covered with the green grass and dainty blossoms and crowned with bright flowers is charming. Such a mulch, if left on the ground during winter, will protect the soil and prevent its leaching, and in the spring will have decayed and may be worked into the ground, adding a valuable element—humus—to the soil.

TO CATCH A SMALL ANIMAL.

Catcher Invented to Capture Elusive Little Beasts with Comparatively Little Trouble.

Any person who has tried to catch a pig or other small animal in even a comparatively restricted space will appreciate the value of the animal catcher invented by an Oklahoman. By means of this device the capture of elusive little beasts is made comparatively easy, and it will no doubt be much in demand among farmers.



Jaws Seize the Leg.

and butchers. The contrivance consists of a pair of grappling tongs with pivoted curved jaws and foldable arms. One of these arms fits over a pole and a rope is slipped through a ring at one end and passed through a ring at the end of the other arm, at the same time being slipped through a short chain at the intersection. In using the catcher the operator seizes the animal's leg with the jaws of the instrument and pulls the rope, which closes the jaws tight. The big advantage derived is that the pursuer need not continually stoop and hurl himself at the fugitive to grasp its leg with his own hands, a proceeding maddening in its frequent failures and loss of dignity.

Transplanting Tomatoes.

Tomatoes are too tender to transplant until all danger of frost is past. Let the ground get good and warm; nothing is gained by transplanting tomatoes in ground that is cold. The idea that tomatoes do best on rather poor soil is a mistake; they will ripen a little earlier on such soil, but will not produce as many or as fine tomatoes as when grown on good, rich soil. If the soil is so rich that they are inclined to run to vine, be a little rough with them and so check their growth.

What Hog Cholera Costs Illinois.

Hog cholera costs Illinois one to four million dollars annually in animals destroyed. This disease can now be controlled through immunizing serum discovered by the United States bureau of animal husbandry, and the Illinois Farmers' Institute has asked the general assembly to authorize the state board of live stock commissioners to prepare and furnish this serum free to the stock men of the state.

Paul's Second Journey Continued

Sunday School Lesson for July 18, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 17:1-15. Memory verse 11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee."—Psa. 119:11.

TIME.—Paul was at Thessalonica five or six months, December, A. D. 50, to May, 51, and in Berea from May, A. D. 51, to August.

PLACE.—At Thessalonica, 100 miles west of Philippi, now called Salonica; the largest city of Macedonia, in Roumelia, Turkey.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Teaching the Scriptures at Thessalonica.—Va. 1:9. When Paul, Silas and Timothy were driven from Philippi they traveled southwest along the great military road which leads to Rome. At the end of thirty-three miles they reached Amphipolis, and thirty miles further along they came to Apollonia. As neither city was of much importance the three missionaries continued their journey on to Thessalonica, thirty-seven miles distant, on the gulf of Salonica in Macedonia.

Here was a Jewish synagogue, and an easy opening for preaching the gospel. They remained in the synagogue for three weeks until finally driven away by the Jews. Then they took up their headquarters with Jonas, just outside of the synagogue circle.

Here Paul formed the nucleus of a large and flourishing church, chiefly composed of Gentiles, and, although he supported himself in part by working with his own hands, yet he remained long enough to receive help twice from Philippi.

Paul had four methods of teaching the Bible to the people. First, he "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures," basing his reasoning on true facts, which they accepted. Second, he unfolded the truths of the Scriptures, and pointed out things they had not noticed, or applications which they had not understood. Paul was to them like the expert who points out to the poor farmer the rich mines of gold and silver beneath the surface. Third, he compared the scripture with scripture and with facts. Especially did he show that Christ had suffered. This description was one of the greatest difficulties in the Jewish mind. It seemed impossible that the victorious king, who was to reign forever, the Wonderful, the Counselor, Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, whose kingdom was an everlasting kingdom, including all nations, could be an humble teacher who died on the cross. But Paul showed them that only by suffering could Christ save from sin, and that by his having risen again from the dead, Jesus is a living and glorious king. Fourth, by living the Gospel, so that they could interpret its meaning by what he was and did.

As a result of his labors in Thessalonica some Jews believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas. The Greeks gathered in great multitudes, who were looking and hoping for a religious life.

The assault on Paul, Silas and Timothy was instigated by the "Jews which believed not" and were moved by jealousy or envy, because they were declining and the Christians were growing. The Jews used the rabble, vile fellows, as their instruments, and turning them into a wild mob they "assaulted the house of Jason," with whom the missionaries were lodging. The missionaries were not at home, but the mob dragged Jason and certain Christians before the rulers, shouting, "These that have turned the world upside down are coming hither also."

The charge against the missionaries was treason, for saying that there is another king, one Jesus. The same charge was made against Jesus before Pilate.

They were bound over to keep the peace by a sum of money, or property, which Jason and other Christians must forfeit if the missionaries were again the occasion of another riot. Hence Paul and Silas were immediately sent away secretly by night. They went to Berea.

Berea was inland about fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica. Cicero, in his oration against Piso, says that, unable to face the complaint at Thessalonica, Piso fled to Berea. So Paul may have gone to Berea on account of its seclusion. As usual they went to the synagogue where they were introduced by their escort of Christian Jews who left them at this point.

The missionaries remained at Berea for several weeks until another popular disturbance, stirred up by their Thessalonian enemies. Paul was secretly and hastily sent to Athens, while Silas and Timothy were to follow later.

The most important book in the world for study and reading is the Bible. It gives the largest, fullest, widest education. It educates all the faculties of the soul. It trains for the best life in this world, and for immortal life.

Home reading and study of the Bible daily is the most important means of becoming acquainted with its truths. The chief cause of the ignorance of the Bible, so often charged to the account of the Sunday school, lies in the neglect of Bible reading at home, the decadence of family prayers and family instruction. The Sunday school, especially where the International Lessons are used, is a great aid and inspiration to home study. The whole family read, study, and discuss the subjects together. No other scheme can accomplish this end so well.

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